



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

मंगलवार, 28 अगस्त, 2018/06 भाद्रपद, 1940

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

कार्यालय उपायुक्त, जिला बिलासपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश

अधिसूचना

बिलासपुर, 10 अगस्त, 2018

सं० बी०एल० पी०-पंच (अधिसूचना)-2018-266-294.—हिमाचल प्रदेश पंचायती राज अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा 126 तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश पंचायती राज सामान्य नियम, 1997 के नियम 124 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, विवेक भाटिया (भा० प्र० से०), उपायुक्त, जिला बिलासपुर, पंचायती राज

संस्थाओं के उप-चुनाव 2018 में विकास खण्ड सदर, घुमारवीं, श्री नैनादेवी जी व झण्डूता में निर्वाचित हुए, पंचायत पदाधिकारियों के नामों को जनसाधारण की जानकारी हेतु निम्न प्रकार से प्रकाशित करता हूँ :-

क्र० सं०	विकास खण्ड का नाम	ग्राम पंचायत का नाम	पद	वार्ड संख्या व वार्ड का नाम	नवनिर्वाचित पदाधिकारी का नाम व पता	आरक्षण का विवरण
1.	सदर	1. छड़ोल	सदस्य	वार्ड नं०-6 (जामली-3)	श्री किशोरी लाल सुपुत्र श्री हरि सिंह, गांव व डा० जामली, तहसील सदर, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	अनारक्षित
		2. कुड्डी	सदस्या	वार्ड नं०-2 (बल्ही बिल्ला)	श्रीमती प्रेम लता पत्नी श्री अमरजीत, गांव बल्ही-झलेड़ा, डा० बिलौला, तहसील सदर, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	महिला
		3. बल्ह बलवाणा	सदस्या	वार्ड नं०-5 (तरेड़-2)	श्रीमती अंजना कुमारी पत्नी श्री नीलम कुमार, गांव तलवाड़, डा० चान्दपुर, तहसील सदर, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	महिला
		4. धौनकोठी	सदस्य	वार्ड नं०-8 (रोपा)	श्री कुलदीप शर्मा सुपुत्र श्री बंगाली राम, गांव बगौण, डा० पंजगाई, तहसील सदर, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	अनारक्षित
2.	घुमारवीं	1. पडयालग	सदस्य	वार्ड नं०-4 (पडयालग-1)	श्री सोहन लाल सुपुत्र श्री शिव राम, गांव पडयालग, डा० दधोल, तहसील घुमारवीं, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	अनारक्षित
			सदस्या	वार्ड नं०-7 (डोहरू)	श्रीमती ब्रह्मी देवी पत्नी श्री जैसी राम, गांव पन्याली, डा० दधोल, तहसील घुमारवीं, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	महिला
		2. रोहिण	सदस्य	वार्ड नं०-7 (गेहरा)	श्री रोशन लाल सुपुत्र श्री मनशा राम, गांव गेहरा, डा० बल्ह चुराणी, तहसील घुमारवीं, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	अनारक्षित
		3. घण्डालवी	सदस्य	वार्ड नं०-9 (बलोटा)	श्रीमती निर्मला देवी पत्नी श्री मेहर चन्द, गांव बलोटा, डा० तडौन, तहसील घुमारवीं, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	महिला

		4. सलाओं उपरली	सदस्या	वार्ड नं०-4 (माकड़ी)	श्रीमती फूलां देवी पत्नी श्री निहाला राम, गांव मकड़ी, डा० सलाओं उपरली, तहसील घुमारवीं, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	अनु० जाति महिला।
		5. पट्टा	सदस्या	वार्ड नं०-7 (करगोंडा)	श्रीमती पुष्पा देवी पत्नी श्री यशपाल, गांव करगोंडा, डा० बाड़ी मझेडवा, तहसील घुमारवीं, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	महिला
3.	श्री नैना देवीजी	1. बस्सी	उप-प्रधान	—	श्री चमन लाल सुपुत्र श्री सुच्चा सिंह, गांव व डा० बस्सी, तहसील श्री नैना देवीजी, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	अनारक्षित
4.	झण्डूता	1. रोहल	उप-प्रधान	—	श्री राजू सुपुत्र श्री कृष्ण दयाल, गांव नाहरल (नेरी), डा० रोहल, तहसील झण्डूता, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	अनारक्षित
		2. सुन्हाणी	सदस्या	वार्ड नं०-9 (सुन्हाणी-6)	श्रीमती पुष्पा देवी, गांव मन्हन, डा० सुन्हाणी, तहसील झण्डूता, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	महिला
		3. धणी	सदस्य	वार्ड नं०-2 (पारली)	श्री रतन लाल सुपुत्र श्री परस राम, गांव पखर, डा० धणी, तहसील झण्डूता, जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।	अनारक्षित

विवेक भाटिया (भा० प्र० से०),
उपायुक्त,
जिला बिलासपुर, हि० प्र०।

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL THEOG DRAFT DOOR-TO-DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL BYE-LAWS 2018

NOTIFICATION

Theog, the 25th July, 2018

No. 2-V(1)/MCT/2018- 740 to 745.—The following Bye-laws made by Municipal Council Theog for regulating The **Door to Door Garbage Collection & Disposal-2018** in exercise of the powers conferred by section 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No.

12 of 1994) read with rule 15 (zf) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 having been confirmed by State enforcement, as required under section 217 of the aforesaid Acts are hereby published for general information, namely:—

BYE-LAWS TO REGULATE DOOR TO DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL THEOG, DISTT. SHIMLA

CHAPTER-I

GENERAL

1. Short title and commencement:—

- (a) These Bye-laws may be called **The Door-to-Door Garbage Collection and Disposal Bye-laws 2018 of Municipal Council Theog**—for municipal solid waste management & disposal.
- (b) These bye-laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the Rajpatra the gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government.
- (c) This shall apply to Theog municipal area.

2. Definitions:—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (A) “**act**” means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 and Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994.
- (B) “**bulk waste generator**” means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day;
- (C) “**bye-laws**” means regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction.
- (D) “**composting**” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;
- (E) “**disposal**” means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- (F) “**domestic hazardous waste**” means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;

- (G) **"door to door garbage collection"** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;
- (H) **"dry waste"** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc;
- (I) **"dump sites"** means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
- (J) **"fine/penalty"** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these or bye-laws;
- (K) **"municipality"** means the municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat of Himachal Pradesh.
- (L) **"non-biodegradable waste"** means any waste that cannot be degraded by microorganisms into simpler stable compounds;
- (M) **"sanitary land filling"** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, green house gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;
- (N) **"sanitary waste"** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- (O) **"schedule"** means the schedule indicating the rate in respect of sign boards;
- (P) **"secondary storage"** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (Q) **"segregation"** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non-biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;
- (R) **"service provider"** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc;
- (S) **"user fee/charge"** means a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services;

- (T) **“waste picker/Collector”** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

Words and expressions used herein but not defined, but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Himachal Pradesh Corporation Act, 1994, Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts and Rules.

CHAPTER— II

MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

3. Municipal Solid Waste Management.—The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall establish an integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM) system with an aim to reduce the amount of waste being disposed, while maximizing resources recovery and efficiency. The preferred waste management system shall focus on the following points, namely:—

- i. *Reduction and reuse at source.*—The most preferred option for Solid Waste Management shall be prevention of waste generation. It will be helpful in reducing the handling, treatment, and disposal costs and specially reduce various environmental impacts such as leachate, air emissions and generation of green house gases.
- ii. *Waste recycling.*—Recovery of recyclable material resources through a process of segregation, collection and re-processing to create new products shall be the next preferred alternative.
- iii. *Composting.*—As far as possible the organic fraction of waste shall be composted and used to improve soil health and agricultural production adhering to norms.
- iv. *Waste-to-Energy.*—Where material recovery from waste is not possible, energy recovery from waste through production of heat, electricity or fuel may be preferred. Bio-methanation, waste incineration, production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and co-processing of the sorted dry rejects from municipal solid waste are to be commonly adopted “Waste to Energy” technologies.
- v. *Waste disposal.*— Remaining residual waste, which ideally comprises of inerts, shall be disposed in sanitary landfills constructed in accordance with stipulations of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- vi. The Integrated Solid Waste Management system shall be environment friendly. Waste minimization, waste recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture and use which are promoted in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be adopted for reduction of greenhouse gases.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION & TRANSPORTATION**4. Segregation & Primary Storage of Municipal Solid waste: —**

- (a) It will be prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable covered bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors designated by ULBs or Agency Hired by ULBs once a day or at the frequency as decided by respective local body on the timing fixed by the service provider. Every citizen has to pay a fixed monthly rental for the services of door to door garbage collection.
- (b) Waste generators shall be encouraged to segregate waste and store at source in three separate colour bins *i.e.* green-for biodegradable waste, blue-for non-biodegradable, red-for domestic hazardous waste.
- (c) All institutions with more than 5,000 sqm area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these bye-laws and in partnership with the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat.
- (d) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat.
- (e) Used sanitary waste are to be securely wrapped as and when generated in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a newspaper or suitable biodegradable wrapping material and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste or dry waste.
- (f) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the Municipality.
- (g) Store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- (h) Bulk waste generators of garden and horticulture waste like park, stadium etc. shall store separately in their premises and dispose of the same as may be prescribed by the Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat from time to time.
- (i) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste and such waste shall follow the rules specifically separately specified for the purpose.
- (j) Every waste generator has to ensure that there is no practice of burning or burying the solid waste generated by him, throwing on streets/ open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.
- (k) Littering of waste on streets/open space/water bodies /drain shall be fined on the spot. On iterative they will be punishable and can subjected to court as per rule.
- (l) Time to time awareness generation campaigns should be organised to motivate people. RWA (Resident Welfare Association), Local NGOs, representative of public association and elected local member should be involved in the programme to motivate citizen.

5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste:—

- (a) Each and every house in the city/town should approached for the primary collection of waste by means of wheel barrow, push cart, tricycle, small auto tipper depending on the size of road available.
- (b) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to arrange for daily door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;
- (c) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- (d) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration of informal waste pickers in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste.
- (e) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation.
- (f) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible.

- (g) Time for the door to door collection services will have to fixed by the concern ULBs. Generally timing should to be between 6.00 AM to 9.00 AM. For proper waste collection vehicle such as tricycle, auto tipper used for door to door garbage collection should be equipped with Alarm with audible decibel fixed as per the rules and timing should be strictly followed by the sanitation workers.
- (h) For door to door garbage collection from commercial complex, offices and secondary bins timing should be between 9.00 AM to 11.00 AM.
- (i) For proper solid waste management & grievance redress Municipal Council/ Nagar Panchayat should set up small office/centre in each ward of their boundaries.
- (j) Under door to door services user charge for collection should be formulated on the following criteria;

Detail of user charges

Sl. No	Category of User	User Charge on monthly basis (INR)
1.	Household (area less than 2000 sq. feet)	50
2.	Household (area more than 2000 sq. feet)	100
3.	Commercial Complex (Dhabba, sweet shop, coffee houses, provisional stores)	100
4.	Pan Shop	50
5.	Tea Shop	100
6.	Shops (daily needs, cloths)	50
7.	Vegetables & fruits shops (Wholesale)	500
8.	Vegetables & fruits shops (retails)	50
9.	Offices (2 rooms)	50
10.	Offices (3-5 rooms)	100
11.	Offices (6-10 rooms)	500
12.	Offices (11- 20 rooms)	1000
13.	Banks	500
14.	Govt. Schools	100
15.	Private /Public	250
16.	Bakeries (small)	100
17.	Bakeries (manufacturing units)	300
18.	PG Hostel / Guest House (upto 10 rooms)	250
19.	PG Hostel / Guest House (11-20 rooms)	500
20.	Dharamsala/Mandir	100 Per month Rs.1000 per function on demand
21.	Factories (Manufacturing unit) other than notifies in any other category	1000
22.	Workshop (tyre puncture shop)	50
23.	Workshop (repair shop)	100
24.	Workshop (repair + spare parts shop)	100
25.	Workshop (vehicle showroom, repair + spare parts)	100
26.	Workshop (those not touching any NH or SH)	100
27.	Restaurants	500
28.	Restaurants + Bar	600

29.	Govt. College	1000
30.	Private College	1200
31.	Hospital /Nursing Home (upto 50 beds)	1000
32.	Clinics	100
33.	Clinics with medicines shops	100
34.	Chemist shop	100
35.	Laboratory	100
36.	Banquet Hall/ Hotel	100 & Rs. 1000 per trip/ function on demand
37.	Vehicle on demand for dumper	3000 per trip
38.	Big Malls	1000 P.M.
48.	Meat Shops (other than subscribed with chicken waste collection vehicle)	200
39.	Scrap Dealers	400
40.	Street Vendor	50 P.M.
41.	Nai/Barber shop (Saloon)	200 P.M.
42.	Sewing shop (Darji)	100 P.M.
43.	Petrol Pump	300 P.M.
44.	Any other establishment(s) not mentioned above	To be decided by ULB

Note:— User charge as prescribed above can be revised by the ULB time to time keeping in view the polluter pay principal to meet the operation and maintenance cost of the services under Solid waste management.

- (k) User charge mentioned above for door to door services needs to be collected from each and every household & other establishments of all the wards in the municipal boundaries of the ULBs. Users charge decided above, contact person's name & number needs to be conveyed to general public through different media such as display on the vehicles used for these services, hoardings, pamphlets etc. Also, awareness generation campaigns need to be organised.
- (l) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor should be practised with open hand or without safety measure as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

6. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste: —

Municipality by their own or with help of Agency hired needs to develop storage bins/secondary storage points for the collection of waste generated in the town, they will also be responsible to monitor the condition of these bins so that no filthy or unhygienic condition develops around. While establishing or monitoring secondary storage bins following precaution needs to be taken care.—

- (a) Storage/Secondary storage bins should be designed and develop on the basis of the quantity of waste generated, density of population in the notified municipal boundaries. Minimum distance between two bins should be 500 meters and within radius of 1 km. maximum numbers of bins should limited upto to 5. Established bins must be covered with movable lid and must be approachable/connected with metallic or non-metallic road.

- (b) Bins provided by Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or any hired agency should be designed in such a manner so that waste disposed in does not get scattered in open atmosphere and it should be artistic in nature so that it motivates people to dispose their waste in the bins not in open.
- (c) Bins placed at designated place by Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or any hired agency should motivate people to practice waste segregation and it should be placed as per Solid Waste Management Rule, 2016 having colour coding for different types of waste.

Green:— Biodegradable waste (Food waste, garden waste)

Blue:—Non-Biodegradable waste

Red:— Hazardous or toxics waste

- (d) Well-designed Vehicle like auto Tipper/Compactor should be used for the purpose of transportation of waste and evacuating the bins.
- (e) All the co-operative society, residential welfare association/society, institutional organisation will be responsible to place suitable quantity of bins approved by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat on the fixed place in their compound so that waste generated from there can be stored properly and collected from time to time by the municipal vehicle. User charge for these services fixed by the ULBs should be collected by the authorised person of local body.
- (f) It will be prime responsibility of all the waste generators/citizens to store and sell/handover the recyclable waste to the Rag pickers/Kabadiwala or person/organisation designated by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat. They have to ensure that no such waste is being disposed on the road/drain/secondary storage bins/ open space.
- (g) Door to door garbage collection, secondary storage bins, collection & transportation, processing of waste and disposal of waste in sanitary land fill site, all these services will be provided by Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat or any hired agency. ULBs will charge user fee for all these services and violator will be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- (h) Waste from the slaughter house, fish market, fruit & vegetable market is biodegradable in nature, so proper storage facility should be designed so that no health hazard spreads from this & facility for composting should be developed to make use of such waste in generating organic manure from it. For ensuring proper disposal of such waste every generator have to ensure best storage facility and segregation of such waste at source and door to door collection should be practiced by ULBs to collect 100% of such waste and take to processing plant. On violation, waste generator should be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- (i) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall

be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres.

- (j) Bio medical & industrial waste should not be mixed with municipal waste and such waste should be stored and disposed separately as per the rules applicable. For the disposal of bio-medical waste common biomedical waste treatment facility (CBMWTF) should be developed in each ULB either separately or on the cluster basis. By paying the fixed user fee such waste can be easily disposed off.
- (k) Construction and demolition waste should be stored separately as and when generated, in his/her own premises and shall be disposed off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. ULBs should fix user charge for transportation and disposal of C&D waste and generator should dispose this waste by paying the charge as per the rules and at the designated place. Disposing of such waste in open space, road side, common place will be treated as illegal and fined as per the rules.
- (l) Gardening/Horticultural waste should also be stored separately at source. ULBs should fix a day or two in week and some place where generator should give their waste and from there it should be transported to disposal site.
- (m) Dry leaves, plastic and other such waste should not be burnt in open, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable, violator should be fined as per the rules.
- (n) Stray animal should be restricted from roaming in and around the waste disposal site & secondary storage bins or any public place in the town.
- (o) Every citizen, institutions, office buildings, commercial complexes has to ensure that there is no open discharge of grey water, black water or any other such polluted water in drain, open space or on road which can spread health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.
- (p) No person should dispose dead animal or any such material in open space, road side, community park or any other place which can spread pollution and health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.
- (q) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transportation vehicle is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body.
- (r) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat can develop bins free solid waste management facility but for this 100% waste collection from the door step of the generator should be ensured.

7. Secondary Collection & Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste:—

- (a) Each storage bins/secondary storage bins should be attended daily by the help of auto tipper, tractor, compactor etc.
- (b) Closed vehicle should be used for the transportation of waste. To reduce the frequency of loading and unloading of waste compactor should be used.
- (c) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat will have to ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility.
- (d) Transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-meth nation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste.
- (e) Transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility. Ensure transportation of construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

CHAPTER-IV

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PROCESSING & DISPOSAL**8. Waste Processing Plant:—**

Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat with help of State Pollution Control Board approval needs to develop solid waste management/processing plant to make use of daily generated biodegradable waste so that it can reduce the quantity of waste being disposed at the sanitary land fill site.

- (a) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-meth anation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions.
- (b) Involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.
- (c) For processing of bio-degradable waste Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish waste processing plant such as composting plant–windrow compost plant, vermin composting plant, waste to energy or any other such technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build–Operate-Transfer (BOT)/Object Oriented (OO) method.
- (d) For processing of mixed recyclable waste Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish recycling unite such as incineration, RDF Plant or other such recycling technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build–Operate-Transfer (BOT)/Object Oriented (OO) method.

- (e) Municipality may also send the non-biodegradable/dry waste as RDF to nearby cement factories for co-processing.

9. Waste Disposal:—

- (a) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over.
- (b) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill.
- (c) Sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill.
- (d) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of biomining and bio-remediation and where so ever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites.
- (e) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to ensure that in absence of the potential of bio- mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

CHAPTER—V

MONITORING BY WARD COMMITTEE

Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee.—A Ward Sanitation Committee shall be constituted in each ward of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have 11 to 15 members. The members of the WSC would comprise of ward member, sanitary inspector, tax collector or a designated officer by Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat for each ward, representatives of Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs) of the ward, representatives from slum sanitation committee, representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth club etc), local leaders, senior citizens etc. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation activity in the ward.

CHAPTER—VI

STAKEHOLDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

10. Responsibilities of Various Stakeholders:—

10.1 Responsibilities of Waste Generators:

- (a) No waste generator shall throw the waste generated by him on the street, open spaces, drain or water bodies.

- (b) No person shall let the dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine, polluted water from their own house, organisation, commercial establishments to accumulate in their own compound nor let it flow on common streets in a way that the environment gets polluted by foul smell or poses a threat to public health.
- (c) To wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste.
- (d) All citizens shall have the responsibility to dispose of the recyclable waste generated in their complexes to the waste pickers authorised by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or waste collector or containers of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat and not put it on the road under any circumstances.
- (e) All waste generators shall pay user fees as specified in these bye-laws.
- (f) No waste generator shall throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by him on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies,
- (g) No dead animals or their remains to be thrown in any public places or any such place, which create any kind of pollution.
- (h) If any person is found violating activities prohibited for doing, fine charges shall be collected from the offender by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat.

10.2 Responsibility of Ward Sanitation Committee:

- (a) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation and cleanliness activities in ward.
- (b) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall act as a grievances redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level.
- (c) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have the power to impose fine on any offender and also have the power to waive of penalties.
- (d) The Ward Sanitation Committee will promote home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygiene around the facility.
- (e) The Ward Sanitation Committee will give warning to any offenders of these bye-laws. After two warnings by the Ward Sanitation Committee or the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat, penalty shall be collected from the violator as per the provisions of these bye-laws.

10.3 Responsibility of the Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat:

- (a) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall within its territorial area, be responsible for ensuring daily and throughout the year system of cleaning of all common roads, places, temporary settlements, slums, areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, tourist spots, cemeteries and shall be bound to collect the

garbage from the nearest declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which the municipal authority may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mode, apart from its own permanent cleaning staff and vehicles.

- (b) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or the authorized agency engaged by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces.
- (c) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat for the purpose of managing such sanitation activities in decentralised and regular manner shall designate one ward officer, in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc. for final disposal of city's garbage.
- (d) The designated ward officer by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall also be a member of the concerned Ward Sanitation Committee which shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues of the concerned ward and meet complains of citizens on issues of sanitation.
- (e) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the technologies and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- (f) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall create awareness through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators on minimal generation of waste, not to litter, re-use the waste to the extent possible, practice segregation of wet bio-degradable waste, dry recyclable and combustible waste and domestic hazardous waste at source, wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste, storage of segregated waste at source and payment of monthly user fee.
- (g) Chemical fertilizers shall be replaced by use of compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat and any other places within two years of notification.
- (h) Promote recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (i) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall make efforts to streamline and formalize Solid Waste Management systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (rag pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of Solid Waste Management in cities.

- (j) Ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce.
- (k) Ensure occupational safety of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat own staffs and staffs of outsource agency involved in collection, transport and handling waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipments.
- (l) In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the officer-in-charge of the facility shall report to the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat immediately which shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in-charge of the facility.

CHAPTER—VII

PROSECUTION & PENALTIES

11. Prosecution: —

- I. Prosecution can be made on violation of above said rules Under Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Himachal Pradesh Council/Nagar Panchayat Act, 1994 and Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Even the prosecution can be made on the official/workers responsible for implementing so called services under the above said bye-laws if they are not performing their task or delaying their responsibility to implement the services.
- II. Whosoever contravenes the provision of above said bye-laws shall be in addition to the penalties already mentioned under any act/rules/laws/bye-laws for time being in force would be liable for disconnection of water supply, electricity and other civic amenities and the Executive Officer/Secretaries of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other services if granted in favour of Institution/Commercial Establishment/person committing the offence.

12. Penalties:—

On the violation of above said municipal bye-laws fixed penalties are as below:

Sl. No	Offence	Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat
1.	Littering by People of residential colony	Rs. 500 per day
2.	Open dumping by shopkeepers	Rs. 1000 per day
3.	Littering/ open dumping by restaurants owners	Rs. 2000 per day

4.	Littering/ open dumping by Hotel Owners	Rs. 2000 per day
5.	Littering/ open dumping by Industries	Rs. 5000 per day
6.	Street Vendor like fast-food, chat, ice-cream, juice corner etc.	Rs. 250 per day
7.	Open defecation/ urination in public place	Rs. 500 per offence committed
8.	Disposal of dung in open space/public place	Rs. 2000 per day
9.	Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/public place by resident	Rs. 2000 per day
10.	Littering of waste like dung, construction & demolition waste on road while transporting through private tractor/vehicle	Rs. 2000 per day
11.	Disposal of waste water from house in non-authorised place	Rs 2000 per day
12.	Disposal of sewer in non-authorised place	Rs. 5000 per day
13.	Not keeping of closed dust bins in adequate number & quantity by owners mention from Sl. No. 2- 6.	Rs. 5000 per day
14.	Spilling of oil, dust, water & other material by road side Motor, Bike, Bicycle repair mechanics	Rs. 1000 per day
15.	Disposal of skin, feather, blood, flash or any other material of animal(s) by shopkeeper	Rs. 2000 per day
16.	Littering by pet animals like dogs, cow, etc. on road side/ open space/ community place	Rs. 1000 per day
17.	Littering or disposal of waste in front of marriage hall, community place, exhibition hall, mela ground	Rs. 5000 per day
18.	Encroachment of road for by dhabas or any other such shop and disposing of waste on road side, open space	Rs. 1000 per day
19.	Encroachment of road for by fruit, vegetable local vendor and disposing of waste on road side, open space	Rs. 250 per day
20.	Encroachment of road hair cutting salon and disposing of waste on road side, open space	Rs. 250 per day
21.	Encroachment & Disposal of construction &	Rs. 5000 per day

	demolition waste in open space/ road side/ public place by Businessman, shopkeepers	
22.	Disposal of waste by Private Nursing Home/ Hospital, Clinics, Dispensaries on road side, open space	Rs. 5000 per day
23.	Non-Segregation of waste at source :	
i.	Residents	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
ii.	Shopkeepers	Rs. 500 for first offence and Rs. 1000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
iii.	Restaurant owners	Rs. 1000 for first offence and Rs. 2000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
iv.	Hotel Owners	Rs. 1500 for first offence and Rs. 2500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
v.	Industrial Establishment	Rs. 3000 for first offence and Rs. 5000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
vi.	Sweets, snacks, fast food. Ice-creams, sugarcane & other juice and vegetables vendor carts	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month

13. Repeal/Contradict:—

- ✓ Once these bye-laws come into force any other rules, bye-laws, policy with regard to this matter adopted by any ULB will be considered as disaffirm.
- ✓ Any work done or scheme implemented under any previous rules/bye-laws will not be impugned unless until it is just opposite or completely contrary to the action to be taken under the above said bye-laws.

By order,

Sd/-
Executive Officer,
Municipal Council, Theog.

आबकारी एवं कराधान विभाग

अधिसूचना सं० 35/2018—राज्य कर

शिमला-2, 27 अगस्त, 2018

संख्या ई०एक्स०एन०—एफ०(10)—24/2018.—हिमाचल प्रदेश माल और सेवा कर नियम, 2017 के नियम 61 के उपनियम (5) के साथ पठित हिमाचल प्रदेश माल और सेवा कर अधिनियम, 2017 (2017 का 10) की धारा 168 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश परिषद् की सिफारिशों पर हिमाचल प्रदेश के राजपत्र में संख्या ई०एक्स०एन०—एफ०(10)—24/2018 द्वारा तारीख 10 अगस्त, 2018 को प्रकाशित इस विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या: 34/2018—राज्य कर तारीख 9 अगस्त, 2018 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करते हैं, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना के पहले पैरा में, निम्नलिखित परन्तुक अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु जुलाई, 2018 मास के लिए **प्ररूप जीएसटीआर 3ख** में विवरणी सामान्य पोर्टल के माध्यम से इलैक्ट्रानिक रूप में, 24 अगस्त, 2018 को या उसके पहले दी जाएगी।”।

यह अधिसूचना भूतलक्षी प्रभाव अर्थात् 21 अगस्त, 2018 से प्रभावी होगी।

आदेश द्वारा
अनिल कुमार खाची,
अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव (आबकारी एवं कराधान)।

टिप्पण.—मूल अधिसूचना हिमाचल प्रदेश के राजपत्र में संख्या ई०एक्स०एन०—एफ०(10)—24/2018 द्वारा तारीख 10 अगस्त, 2018 को प्रकाशित की गई थी।

[Authoritative English text of this Department Notification No. EXN-F(10)-24/2018, dated 27-08-2018 as required under clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India].

EXCISE AND TAXATION DEPARTMENT

Notification No. 35/2018—State Tax

Shimla-2, the 27th August, 2018

No. EXN-F(10)-24/2018.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 168 of the Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (10 of 2017) read with sub-rule (5) of rule 61

of the Himachal Pradesh Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, the Governor of Himachal Pradesh, on the recommendations of the Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the notification of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, No. 34/2018—State Tax, dated the 9th August, 2018, published in the Gazette of Himachal Pradesh, *vide* No. EXN-F(10)-24/ 2018 on 10th August, 2018, namely:—

In the first paragraph of the said notification, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the return in **FORM GSTR-3B** for the month of July, 2018 shall be furnished electronically through the common portal, on or before the 24th August, 2018.”.

This notification shall come into force with retrospective effect from 21st August, 2018.

By order,
ANIL KUMAR KHACHI,
Addl. Chief Secretary (E&T).

Note.—The principal notification was published in the Gazette of Himachal Pradesh, *vide* No. EXN-F(10)-24/2018 on 10th August, 2018.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Shimla-171002, the 21st August, 2018

No. PBW(B)F(7)3/2009-II.—In continuation of this department's notification of even number dated 10th July, 2018, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to declare the 'Gagret-Loharli-Chururu' road in District Una having a length of 13.690 kms. as Major District Road No. 98 at Sl. No. 89. Accordingly the total length of Major District Roads in District Una will be 225.500 KM and in the State will be 4166.260 kms.

By order,
MANISHA NANDA,
Addl. Chief Secretary (PWD).

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा, हि0 प्र0

मुकद्दमा नं0 237/18

श्री Anu Kumar

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—प्रार्थना-पत्र जेरे धारा 13(3) हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

Anu Kumar पुत्र श्री Moni Ram, निवासी Tang Narwana, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा ने इस अदालत में शपथ-पत्र सहित मुकद्दमा दायर किया है कि उसकी पुत्री Mamta Devi का जन्म दिनांक 06-12-2015 है परन्तु ग्राम पंचायत Tang Narwana में जन्म पंजीकृत न है अतः इसे पंजीकृत किये जाने के आदेश दिये जायें। इस नोटिस के द्वारा समस्त जनता को तथा सम्बन्धित सम्बन्धियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को उपरोक्त Mamta Devi का जन्म पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह हमारी अदालत में दिनांक 01-09-2018 को असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर आकर अपना एतराज पेश कर सकता है अन्यथा मुताबिक शपथ-पत्र जन्म तिथि पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे आदेश पारित कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 01-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत द्वारा जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
धर्मशाला।

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा, हि0 प्र0

श्री Tsering Kyi

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—प्रार्थना-पत्र जेरे धारा 13(3) हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

श्री Tsering Kyi पुत्री श्री Choko Thar, निवासी Dharamshala, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा ने इस अदालत में शपथ-पत्र सहित मुकद्दमा दायर किया है कि उसकी पुत्री Tenzin Chime का जन्म दिनांक 11-08-1999 है परन्तु एम0सी0 Dharamshala में जन्म पंजीकृत न है अतः इसे पंजीकृत किये जाने के आदेश दिये जायें। इस नोटिस के द्वारा समस्त जनता को तथा सम्बन्धित सम्बन्धियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को उपरोक्त Tenzin Chime का जन्म पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह हमारी अदालत में दिनांक 07-09-2018 को असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर आकर अपना एतराज पेश कर सकता है अन्यथा मुताबिक शपथ-पत्र जन्म तिथि पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे आदेश पारित कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 08-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत द्वारा जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
धर्मशाला।

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा, हि0 प्र0

श्री Lhazom

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—प्रार्थना—पत्र जेरे धारा 13(3) हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

श्री Lhazom पुत्री श्री Chhamba, निवासी Dharamshala, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा ने इस अदालत में शपथ—पत्र सहित मुकद्दमा दायर किया है कि उसकी पुत्री का नाम Tsepak Lhamo का जन्म दिनांक 15-05-1972 है परन्तु एम0सी0 Dharamshala में जन्म पंजीकृत न है अतः इसे पंजीकृत किये जाने के आदेश दिये जायें। इस नोटिस के द्वारा समस्त जनता को तथा सम्बन्धित सम्बन्धियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को उपरोक्त Tsepak Lhamo का जन्म पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह हमारी अदालत में दिनांक 07-09-2018 को असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर आकर अपना एतराज पेश कर सकता है अन्यथा मुताबिक शपथ—पत्र जन्म तिथि पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे आदेश पारित कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 08-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत द्वारा जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
धर्मशाला।

**In the Court of Executive Magistrate, Dharamshala, Tehsil Dharamshala,
District Kangra, H.P.**

1. Shri Sandeep Bhardwaj s/o Bhagwan Dass, r/o Chamyara, Tehsil Dharamshala, District Kangra.

2. Smt. Vandna Devi d/o Rattan Chand, r/o Bhapoo, Tehsil Indora, District Kangra.

Versus

1. The General Public
2. Secretary G. P. Narwana Khas.

Whereas the above named applicants have made an application under Section 8(4) of the H.P. Registration of Marriages Act, 1996 alongwith an affidavit stating therein that they have solemnized their marriage on 28-12-2017 at Chamunda Temple but has not been found entered in the records of the Registrar of Marriages *i. e.* Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Dharamshala.

And whereas, they have also stated that they were not aware of the laws of the registration of marriages with the Registrar of Marriages and now, therefore necessary orders for the registration of their marriage be passed so that their marriage is registered by the concerned authority.

Now, therefore, objections are invited from the general public that if anyone has any objection regarding the registration of the marriage of the above named applicants, then they should appear before the court of undersigned on 01-09-2018 at Tehsil Office Dharamshala at 10.00 A.M. either personally or through their authorized agent.

In the event of their failure to do so, orders shall be passed *ex-parte* against the respondents for the registration of marriage without affording any further opportunity of being heard.

Issued under my hand and seal of the court on this 01-08-2018

Seal.

Sd/-
Executive Magistrate,
Dharamshala.

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा, हि0 प्र0

मुकद्दमा नं0 238 / 2018

श्री Ajay Chaudhary

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—प्रार्थना—पत्र जेरे धारा 13(3) हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

श्री Ajay Chaudhary पुत्र Lt. Sh. Amin Chand, निवासी Ghiana Khurd, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा ने इस अदालत में शपथ—पत्र सहित मुकद्दमा दायर किया है कि उसके पिता Amin Chand की मृत्यु दिनांक 06-06-2002 है परन्तु ग्राम पंचायत Jheol में मृत्यु पंजीकृत न है अतः इसे पंजीकृत किये जाने के आदेश दिये जायें। इस नोटिस के द्वारा समस्त जनता को तथा सम्बन्धित सम्बन्धियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को उपरोक्त Amin Chand की मृत्यु पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह हमारी अदालत में दिनांक 01-09-2018 को असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर आकर अपना एतराज पेश कर सकता है अन्यथा मुताबिक शपथ—पत्र मृत्यु तिथि पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे आदेश पारित कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 01-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत द्वारा जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित / —
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
धर्मशाला।

**In the Court of Executive Magistrate, Dharamshala, Tehsil Dharamshala,
District Kangra, H.P.**

1. Shri Anshu Man s/o Ajay Kumar, r/o Shyam Nagar, Tehsil Dharamshala, District Kangra.

2. Smt. Isha Sharma d/o Guru Dutt, r/o Shyam Nagar, Tehsil Dharamshala, District Kangra, H.P.

Versus

1. The General Public
2. Secretary G. P. Narwana Khas.

Whereas the above named applicants have made an application under Section 8(4) of the H.P. Registration of Marriages Act, 1996 alongwith an affidavit stating therein that they have solemnized their marriage on 18-04-2018 at Dharamshala but has not been found entered in the records of the Registrar of Marriages *i. e.* Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Dharamshala.

And whereas, they have also stated that they were not aware of the laws of the registration of marriages with the Registrar of Marriages and now, therefore necessary orders for the registration of their marriage be passed so that their marriage is registered by the concerned authority.

Now, therefore, objections are invited from the general public that if anyone has any objection regarding the registration of the marriage of the above named applicants, then they should appear before the court of undersigned on 15-09-2018 at Tehsil Office Dharamshala at 10.00 A.M. either personally or through their authorized agent.

In the event of their failure to do so, orders shall be passed *ex-parte* against the respondents for the registration of marriage without affording any further opportunity of being heard.

Issued under my hand and seal of the court on this
Seal.

Sd/-
Executive Magistrate,
Dharamshala.

ब अदालत तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा, हि० प्र०

श्रीमती Veena Devi

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—प्रार्थना-पत्र जेरे धारा 13(3) हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

श्री Veena Devi पत्नी श्री Parveen Kumar, निवासी Sudher, तहसील धर्मशाला, जिला कांगड़ा ने इस अदालत में शपथ-पत्र सहित मुकद्दमा दायर किया है कि उसके पुत्र Vishal की मृत्यु दिनांक 25-02-2006 है परन्तु एम०सी० Dharamshala में मृत्यु पंजीकृत न है। अतः इसे पंजीकृत किये जाने के आदेश दिये जायें। इस नोटिस के द्वारा समस्त जनता को तथा सम्बन्धित सम्बन्धियों को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को उपरोक्त Vishal की मृत्यु पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे कोई एतराज हो तो वह अपना एतराज हमारी अदालत में दिनांक 30-08-2018 को असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर आकर पेश कर सकता है अन्यथा मुताबिक शपथ-पत्र मृत्यु तिथि पंजीकृत किये जाने बारे आदेश पारित कर दिये जायेंगे।

आज दिनांक 10-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत द्वारा जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित /—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
धर्मशाला।

**ब अदालत श्री दिवान सिंह नेगी, सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी, तकलेच,
जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0**

नं0 मुकद्दमा : 50/2018

तारीख दायर : 23-04-2018

श्री जिया लाल पुत्र श्री कालू राम, गांव मुनीश, डा0 मुनीश बाहली, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0 वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी।

दरखास्त (नाम दुरुस्ती) सेहत इन्द्राज खाता/खतौनी नं0 14, 20, 13 वाका चक बाहली, मुनीश, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0।

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

यह दरखास्त श्री जिया लाल पुत्र श्री कालू राम, गांव मुनीश, डा0 मुनीश बाहली, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0 ने इस आशय के साथ प्रस्तुत की है कि वादी का नाम मुताबिक आधार कार्ड ग्राम पंचायत में जिया लाल दर्ज है जो सही व दुरुस्त है परन्तु वाका चक मुनीश, बाहली के खाता/खतौनी नं0 14, 20, 13 वाका चक मुनीश, बाहली के खाना मालिक में वादी का नाम जिउ राम दर्शाया गया है जो सही नहीं है। वादी उपरोक्त कागजात माल में अपना नाम जिउ राम के स्थान पर जिया लाल दुरुस्त व दर्ज करवाना चाहता है।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उपरोक्त वादी का नाम माल कागजात में दुरुस्त दर्ज करने बारे कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह दिनांक 03-09-2018 को या इससे पूर्व अदालत हज़ा में हाज़िर आकर अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करवा सकता है। बाद गुजरने मियाद कोई भी उजर/एतराज काबिले समायत न होगा तथा नियमानुसार वादी का नाम दुरुस्त करने के आदेश पारित किये जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 03-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

दिवान सिंह नेगी,
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी,
उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला (हि0 प्र0)।

**ब अदालत श्री दिवान सिंह नेगी, सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी, तकलेच,
जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0**

नं0 मुकद्दमा : 55/2018

तारीख दायर : 02-06-2018

श्री हरी सिंह पुत्र श्री जोगिन्दर सिंह, गांव व डा0 करेरी, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला, हि0 प्र0 वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी।

दरखास्त (नाम दुरुस्ती) सेहत इन्द्राज खाता/खतौनी नं० 15/23, 17/26, 16/24 वाका चक करेरी, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०।

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

यह दरखास्त श्री हरी सिंह पुत्र श्री जोगिन्दर सिंह, गांव व डा० करेरी, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र० ने इस आशय के साथ प्रस्तुत की है कि वादी का नाम मुताबिक आधार कार्ड, नकल परिवार रजिस्टर, पहचान-पत्र में हरी सिंह दर्ज है जो सही व दुरुस्त है परन्तु वाका चक करेरी के खाता/खतौनी नं० 15/23, 17/26, 16/24 वाका चक करेरी के खाना मालिक में वादी का नाम सुंदर सिंह दर्शाया गया है जो सही नहीं है। वादी उपरोक्त कागजात माल में अपना नाम सुंदर सिंह के स्थान पर हरी सिंह दुरुस्त व दर्ज करवाना चाहता है।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उपरोक्त वादी का नाम माल कागजात में दुरुस्त दर्ज करने बारे कोई आपत्ति हो तो दिनांक 03-09-2018 को या इससे पूर्व अदालत हजा में हाजिर आकर अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करवा सकता है। बाद गुजरने मियाद कोई भी उजर/एतराज काबिले समायत न होगा तथा नियमानुसार वादी का नाम दुरुस्त करने के आदेश पारित किये जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 03-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

दिवान सिंह नेगी,
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी,
उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला (हि० प्र०)।

ब अदालत श्री दिवान सिंह नेगी, सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी, तकलेच,
जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०

नं० मुकद्दमा : 43/2018

तारीख दायर : 24-03-2018

श्री भूमि देव पुत्र श्री मकरजीत, गांव कूहल, डाकघर देवठी, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र० वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी।

दरखास्त (नाम दुरुस्ती) सेहत इन्द्राज खाता/खतौनी नं० 16/43, 44 वाका चक कुहल पटेना, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०।

नोटिस बनाम आम जनता।

यह दरखास्त श्री भूमि देव पुत्र श्री मकरजीत, गांव कूहल, डाकघर देवठी, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला, हि० प्र० ने इस आशय के साथ प्रस्तुत की है कि वादी का नाम मुताबिक आधार कार्ड, ग्राम पंचायत, स्कूल प्रमाण-पत्र में भूमि देव दर्ज है जो सही व दुरुस्त है परन्तु वाका चक कुहल पटेना के खाता/खतौनी नं० 16/43, 44 वाका चक कुहल पटेना के खाना मालिक में वादी का नाम भाऊ दर्शाया गया है जो सही नहीं है। वादी उपरोक्त कागजात माल में अपना नाम भाऊ के स्थान पर भूमि देव दुरुस्त व दर्ज करवाना चाहता है।

अतः इस इशतहार द्वारा सर्वसाधारण को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उपरोक्त वादी का नाम माल कागजात में दुरुस्त दर्ज करने बारे कोई आपत्ति हो तो दिनांक 03-09-2018 को या इससे पूर्व अदालत हज़ा में हाज़िर आकर अपनी आपत्ति दर्ज करवा सकता है। बाद गुजरने मियाद कोई भी उजर/एतराज काबिले समायत न होगा तथा नियमानुसार वादी का नाम दुरुस्त करने के आदेश पारित किये जाएंगे।

आज दिनांक 03-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

दिवान सिंह नेगी,
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी,
उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला (हि0 प्र0)।

न्यायालय सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम वर्ग, सुन्नी, जिला शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश

वाद संख्या : 3/XIII-B-1/2018

तारीख मरजुआ : 09-08-2018

श्री मोहन लाल

बनाम

आम जनता

दरखास्त बराये दुरुस्ती नाम।

बनाम :—आम जनता।

हरगाह खास व आम को बजरिया नोटिस सूचित किया जाता है कि श्री मोहन लाल पुत्र श्री अकलू राम, निवासी महाल देवठी, परगना चौथा, तहसील सुन्नी, जिला शिमला (हि0 प्र0) ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर अभिव्यक्त किया है कि प्रार्थी का नाम राजस्व रिकार्ड में मोहनू पुत्र श्री अकलू दर्ज है जो कि गलत है परन्तु पंचायत रिकार्ड व अन्य प्रमाण-पत्र में नाम मोहन लाल पुत्र श्री अकलू दर्ज है जो कि सही व सत्य है। उन्होंने उसे ठीक करने के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है।

अतः इस प्रार्थना-पत्र बारे आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को नाम दुरुस्त करने में आपत्ति हो तो वह अपनी आपत्ति लिखित रूप में दिनांक 10-09-2018 अथवा इससे पूर्व इस न्यायालय को प्रस्तुत करे। तदोपरान्त कोई आपत्ति मान्य नहीं होगी।

हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से आज दिनांक 09-08-2018 को जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
सहायक समाहर्ता प्रथम वर्ग,
सुन्नी।

न्यायालय श्री विजय कुमार राय, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि प्र0)

दावा संख्या..... /Teh. Una/B&D/2018

श्री पोहू राम पुत्र श्री देवी दास, वासी कोटला कलां, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0)

बनाम

जनता आम

दरखास्त जेर धारा 13(3) जन्म एवं मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1969.

उपरोक्त मुकद्दमा उनवान वाला में श्री पोहू राम पुत्र श्री देवी दास, वासी कोटला कलां, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0) ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि उसकी दादी श्रीमती नशीबी उर्फ नशीबो की मृत्यु गांव कोटला कलां में दिनांक 17-10-1999 को हुई थी लेकिन अज्ञानता के कारण मृत्यु का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण, ग्राम पंचायत कोटला कलां, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0) में दर्ज न करवा सका है।

अतः इस सन्दर्भ में आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त वर्णित मृत्यु का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, जन्म एवं मृत्यु पंजीकरण, ग्राम पंचायत कोटला कलां, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0) में दर्ज करवाने बारे किसी को कोई उजर या एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 04-09-2018 को अथवा उससे पूर्व इस न्यायालय हजा में उपस्थित होकर प्रस्तुत कर सकता है अन्यथा इसके बाद उक्त वर्णित मृत्यु के पंजीकरण हेतु आगामी कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी। इसके बाद कोई भी एतराज काबले समायत न होगा।

आज दिनांक 04-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व न्यायालय की मोहर द्वारा जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

विजय कुमार राय,
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0)।

न्यायालय श्री विजय कुमार राय, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, ऊना, जिला ऊना
(हि0 प्र0)

दावा संख्या..... /Teh. Una/M. Reg./2018

श्री गणेश पुरी पुत्र श्री जगदीश राम पुरी, वासी मोहल्ला पूरियां, वार्ड नं0 6, तहसील व जिला ऊना
(हि0 प्र0)।

बनाम

आम जनता

दावा अन्तर्गत धारा 8(4) विवाह पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1996.

उपरोक्त मुकद्दमा उनवान वाला में श्री गणेश पुरी पुत्र श्री जगदीश राम पुरी, वासी मोहल्ला पूरियां, वार्ड नं0 6, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0) ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि उसका विवाह दिनांक 14-04-2014 को श्रीमती सरीता पुत्री श्री गुरु चरण दास, वासी देहरादून (उतराखण्ड) के साथ हुआ है लेकिन अज्ञानता के कारण अपने विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण नगर परिषद् ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0) में न करवा सका।

अतः इस सन्दर्भ में आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त वर्णित के विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण, नगर परिषद् ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) में दर्ज करवाने बारे किसी को एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 12-09-2018 को इस न्यायालय में उपस्थित होकर प्रस्तुत कर सकता है अन्यथा उसके बाद उक्त वर्णित विवाह के पंजीकरण हेतु आगामी कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी। उसके बाद कोई भी एतराज काबले समायत न होगा।

आज दिनांक 13-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व न्यायालय की मोहर द्वारा जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

विजय कुमार राय,
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)।

न्यायालय श्री विजय कुमार राय, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, ऊना, जिला ऊना
(हि० प्र०)

दावा संख्या..... /Teh. Una/M. Reg./2018

श्री मनु दाता पुत्र श्री पवन दाता, वासी मकान नं० 1334, वार्ड नं० 4, विकास नगर, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)।

बनाम

आम जनता

दावा अन्तर्गत धारा 8(4) विवाह पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1996.

उपरोक्त मुकद्दमा उनवान वाला में श्री मनु दाता पुत्र श्री पवन दाता, वासी मकान नं० 1334, वार्ड नं० 4, विकास नगर, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि उसका विवाह दिनांक 08-05-2014 को श्रीमती गुंजन गमभीर पुत्री श्री भूपिन्द्र कुमार गमभीर, वासी मकान नं० 6, सैक्टर 7, अरबन एस्टेट गुरुगांव (हरियाणा)-122001 के साथ हुआ है लेकिन अज्ञानता के कारण अपने विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण, नगर परिषद् ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) में न करवा सका।

अतः इस सन्दर्भ में आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त वर्णित के विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण, नगर परिषद् ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०) में दर्ज करवाने बारे किसी को एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 15-09-2018 को इस न्यायालय में उपस्थित होकर प्रस्तुत कर सकता है अन्यथा उसके बाद उक्त वर्णित विवाह के पंजीकरण हेतु आगामी कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी। उसके बाद कोई भी एतराज काबले समायत न होगा।

आज दिनांक 16-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व न्यायालय की मोहर द्वारा जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

विजय कुमार राय,
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि० प्र०)।

**न्यायालय श्री विजय कुमार राय, तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, ऊना, जिला ऊना
(हि0 प्र0)**

दावा संख्या..... /Teh. Una/M. Reg./2018

श्री भाग सिंह पुत्र श्री रूप सिंह, वासी कोटला कलां, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0)

बनाम

आम जनता

दावा अन्तर्गत धारा 8(4) विवाह पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1996.

उपरोक्त मुकद्दमा उनवान वाला में श्री भाग सिंह पुत्र श्री रूप सिंह, वासी कोटला कलां, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0) ने इस न्यायालय में प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि उसका विवाह दिनांक 16-11-2011 को श्रीमती नीतू सिंह पुत्री श्री राजिन्द्र सिंह, वासी झोबा बाल चण्डीगढ़ रोड, तहसील व जिला लुधियाना (पंजाब) के साथ हुआ है लेकिन अज्ञानता के कारण अपने विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण, ग्राम पंचायत कोटला कलां, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0) में न करवा सका।

अतः इस सन्दर्भ में आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त वर्णित के विवाह का इन्द्राज स्थानीय रजिस्ट्रार, विवाह पंजीकरण, ग्राम पंचायत कोटला कलां, तहसील व जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0) में दर्ज करवाने बारे किसी को एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 16-09-2018 को इस न्यायालय में उपस्थित होकर प्रस्तुत कर सकता है अन्यथा उसके बाद उक्त वर्णित विवाह के पंजीकरण हेतु आगामी कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जायेगी। उसके बाद कोई भी एतराज काबले समायत न होगा।

आज दिनांक 16-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व न्यायालय की मोहर द्वारा जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

विजय कुमार राय,
तहसीलदार एवं कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
ऊना, जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0)।

ब अदालत कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी, अम्ब, जिला ऊना, हिमाचल प्रदेश

श्री अशोक कुमार पुत्र श्री जीत चन्द, वासी गांव कलरुही, तह0 अम्ब, जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0)

बनाम

जनता आम

विषय.—शादी पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने बारे।

श्री अशोक कुमार पुत्र श्री जीत चन्द, वासी गांव कलरुही, तह0 अम्ब, जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0) ने एक दरखास्त प्रस्तुत की है जिसमें उसने लिखा है कि उसकी शादी श्रीमती कंचन देवी पुत्री श्री जय पाल, वासी गांव दाबट डा0 मन्जारी, तहसील श्री नैना देवी जी, जिला बिलासपुर में दिनांक 15-02-2017 को हुई है, का पंजीकरण किया जाकर उसे शादी का प्रमाण-पत्र दिया जावे।

अतः इस नोटिस के माध्यम से समस्त जनता तथा सम्बन्धित रिश्तेदारों को सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी को शादी पंजीकरण बारे कोई एतराज/आपत्ति हो तो वह दिनांक 05-10-2018 को प्रातः 10.00 बजे या उससे पहले असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर अदालत होकर अपनी स्थिति/एतराज प्रस्तुत कर सकता है। निश्चित तिथि पर कोई एतराज प्राप्त न होने की सूरत में प्रार्थी को शादी पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी कर दिया जायेगा। अतः बाद में कोई उजर काबिले समायत न होगा।

आज दिनांक 08-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत द्वारा जारी हुआ है।

मोहर।

हस्ताक्षरित/—
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
अम्ब, जिला ऊना (हि0 प्र0)।